

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1807.

[No. 2033.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character lib-
eral wages will be given. Inquire of the Prin-
cipal.

Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 1st of Novemb-
er next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENNETT, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dff

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
and as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituos Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
20 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
140 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
20 do. raisins
400 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
family use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.
Aug. 31 d

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate
of William Oxley, an insolvent debtor,
are hereby required to bring in and exhibit
the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th
day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

At 15 D.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock,
will be sold, on Merchants wharf,
The SLOOP

GEORGE,

Burthen fifty-seven tons, in
complete order, only 4 years
old—Terms, one fourth paid
in hand, the balance on a cre-
dit of three and six months.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 3. 31

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to
the West-Indies; burthen 650
barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred bar-
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-
heads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Ours.
Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,
one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply
but such as can be well recommended. Ap-
ply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

TEA PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

**LANDING THIS DAY,
FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIRPLAY,**

AND FOR SALE,

75 hds. 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first
quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing
Molasses. Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, captain Thomas,
from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls. New England rum,
150 boxes mould candles,
100 sides real leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.
IN STORE,
5 tons St. Petersburg clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do. Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red seal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux brandy,
6 hds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havana sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and kebs beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.
November 21.

Information wanted of Mr.

PETER ELLIOTT, born in the city of
Limerick, Ireland, came to this country about
18 or 20 years ago, and carried on the Boot
and Shoe-making business in the Borough of
Norfolk—I have since been informed that he
resided near Alexandria. His sister named
Mary Major, now in Alexandria, would be
glad to hear from him, or be informed of his
place of residence.

JOHN HAYRE,

At Anthony Rhodes, Prince-street,
Alexandria.

December 1. 57

Jamaica Rum.

JUST RECEIVED,

Fifteen hogsheads fourth proof JAMAICA
RUM—for sale by

Wadsworth & Butler.

December 2. d31

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of Decem-
ber next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on
the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House

situated on the south side of Prince-street, in
the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's between
Fairfax and Water-streets.—Terms will be
made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 1. d

A valuable Mill Seat

For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises,
about four miles from Alexandria, on the
side of the turnpike road leading to Win-
chester, between the ford of Holmes's run
and the trough hill.

THE fall of water as has been levelled by
two different men, is made by one of
them a little over and by the other something
under thirty feet, is accommodated with four
and one quarter acres of land for the build-
ings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the
head and tail race and also for the dam.

The terms are—One fourth ready money,
the remainder in equal payments of three,
six, and nine months. A title will be made
when all the payments are completed—This
sale is authorised by a decree of the court of
chancery of Virginia, and the title will be
made by the subscriber in consequence there-
of.

William Hartthorne,

Receiver of the effects of John Sutton,
and John Mandeville, under the or-
der of the Chancellor of Virginia.

December 2. dts

Just Received,

For the Brig Louisa, Captain JOHN MACRAE,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscova-
do Sugars—and
62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a
very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's
wharf, in the house lately occupied by John
G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-
house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-
streets, with a good garden and stables, con-
veniently calculated for a small family, in a
very pleasant situation. Immediate possession
can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A L S O,

A part of the three story brick house where
the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one
of the best stands in this town. Apply as a-
bove.

November 26. dff

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court
of Chancery for the Richmond district, will
be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the
15th day of December next, if fair, if not,
the next fair day, that very valuable and de-
lightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on
the Rappahannock river, about six miles be-
low Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST.

The residence of the late Mr. Tho. Garnett
The terms of sale will be one fourth of the
purchase money, and so much more as shall
be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and
expenses attending the sale, in cash; one
third of the residue payable when George
Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one
years, with interest from the day of sale;
one other third payable when Joseph Garnett
shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with
like interest; one sixth, or a half of the re-
maining third, payable when Elizabeth W.
Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one
years, or marry, with like interest; and the
residue when the youngest daughter of the
said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall at-
tain her age of twenty-one years, or marry,
with like interest; subject to the dower of
the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett.
The interest on each payment to be paid an-
nually, and no title to be made to the purcha-
ser until the whole money is paid, the title
being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'r.

November 19. d4w.

FOR SALE,

The Brig

PRESIDENT,

Burthen about eight hundred bar-
rels.—She is a strong sound vessel,
and well found. A liberal credit will be gi-
ven.—Apply to

John Tucker.

Nov. 21. d31

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive
assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20. d6t Shawlf

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and

bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial
Old Hyson
Young Hyson, } TEAS
Hyson Skin and
Souchong
Port

Madeira
Claret
Sherry
Lisbon and
Malaga
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica
Antigua
Windward Island and
New-England
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-
co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,
Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,
Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana He-
ney.

ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family
use.

October 27. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golhen Cheese 1st quality,
1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,
50 half chests & boxes

Imperial,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS,
Hyson-skin,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior
quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipped Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley.

A small quantity basket Salt,
Which with a very general assortment o
Wines, Liquors and Groceries he will sell
low for cash, produce, at the usual credit.

Nov 26. d

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December
next, WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on the
premises, that pleasant seat—

PROSPECT HILL,

the late residence of John Gibson, esq. de-
ceased. Containing about one hundred and
seventy acres of LAND; the greater part un-
der good inclosures, with a large, handsome,
and commodious dwelling-house, and every
necessary outhouse in good order—convenient
and well finished stables—a young apple or-
chard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an
excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is ve-
ry healthy—and commands a delightful pro-
spect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as it is presumed any gentleman wish-
ing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be six months credit,
the purchaser giving bond with approved se-
curity. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,

James Reid,
Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16. cots

TRIAL

OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, October 7.

Mr. *M. Rea* requested, that on account of the extreme indisposition of one of Mr. *Wirt's* children, which prevented him from attending, the court might be adjourned till to-morrow. Independently of this circumstance, general *Wilkinson*, whose feelings had been severely wounded by the testimony of a witness yesterday, was in the course of preparation to remove those unjust imputations. He hoped that no objection would be made to the adjournment.

Mr. *Hay* said, that by an arrangement of the counsel of the U. S. the principal part of the reply would devolve upon Mr. *Wirt*. It was therefore important that he should be present, to know what ground had been occupied by the counsel who preceded him. He did not expect any inconvenience would result from the proposed adjournment, and hoped it would not be opposed.

The adjournment was opposed by colonel *Burr*, who stated that one of his counsel had been placed in the same situation as Mr. *Wirt*, and no indulgence was asked of the court on that account. He also mentioned that the court had, at his own request, proceeded with the examination when he was too much indisposed to attend.

The *Chief Justice*, after hearing an explanation from major *Bruff*, about that part of his testimony respecting his daily attendance for orders, and going through the examination of John *Brockenbrough* and Joseph C. *Cabell*, esqs. two of the members of the grand jury, adjourned till to-morrow.

Major *Bruff* begged leave to correct an error in part of his evidence given yesterday, in a point not material. This respected his attendance at the office of general *Wilkinson* every day. After his remark about Cold Water, and his saying that he should discover plans and measures which port to hazard the peace and safety of the U. S. he would not keep silence be the consequence what it might. General *Wilkinson* was not visible to him for several days. Other officers attended, said Major *Bruff*, but I was not admitted to his presence. I wrote to the general; and I received an answer, which I have not here. It however stated that I should receive such attention as my conduct and rank entitled me to.

John *Brockenbrough* and Joseph C. *Cabell*, members of the grand jury, were called by colonel *Burr*.

Colonel *Burr*. I will ask you both, gentlemen, whether general *Wilkinson*, before the grand jury, acknowledged that in any of his letters he had used the words, "he was ready"?

Mr. *Brockenbrough*. I recollect that general *Wilkinson* acknowledged that, in the winter 1805-6, he had written to you several letters, in one of which he used the expression, "what has become of the grand expedition. I fear *Miranda* has taken the bread out of your mouth. I shall be ready before you." He assigned as a reason for writing such a letter, his wish to draw from you a full disclosure of your project; if it should be correct and patriotic, that he might unite in it; if improper, that he might reject it. I asked general *Wilkinson* whether he had written the letter "post marked 13th of May." He said that he did not recollect, but that it was possible he might have written some note about that time.

Colonel *Burr*. What period was assigned to that letter containing the expressions just quoted? A. The winter of 1805-6, or the following spring.

Mr. *Cabell* being requested by colonel *Burr* to state his recollection of the evidence of general *Wilkinson* as to the points above mentioned, proceeded to substance as follows: general *Wilkinson* had stated, that he had had an interview with you at St. Louis, at which you mentioned a grand project; but that you did not enter into particulars. He remarked that he had made some enquiries as to the nature of the enterprise; but you observed it was unnecessary to enter into particulars, for it was possible it might never be carried into effect. After colonel *Burr* left St. Louis, General *Wilkinson* remarked that he had revolved in his mind the conversation which had passed between him and colonel *Burr*,

when he spoke of a western enterprise, and concluded that an attack on Mexico was contemplated, which was to be carried on by the aid of a British fleet through the gulph of Mexico. That he had written several letters or notes to colonel *Burr*, with a view to ascertain his real design, between the time of their interview at St. Louis, and the commencement of the following summer; but did not appear to be positive as to the number or nature of those letters. But he remarked, that his object was to draw from colonel *Burr* a disclosure of the nature of the enterprise; if it were proper, that he might participate in it; if not, that he might communicate the information to the government. General *Wilkinson*, on being interrogated, as to the contents of his letters, said that he could not recollect precisely their terms, and but only two expressions which he had used in one of them: "I fear *Miranda* has taken the bread out of your mouth. I shall be ready for the grand enterprise before you are." I must repeat that general *Wilkinson* did not appear to be positive as to the dates, number or contents of those letters; but only as to these two expressions.

With respect to the letter "post marked 13th May," general *Wilkinson*, on being interrogated, was not positive whether he had written it; but said he believed he had.

(Mr. *Cabell's* evidence to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 30.

Mr. *Findley* moved that the petition of Arthur St. *Clair*, presented at a former session, be referred to the committee on claims barred, &c. Agreed.

Mr. *Porter* presented the petition of sundry copper smiths and braziers of the city of Philadelphia, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Mumford* moved that the petition of the inspectors of the city of Philadelphia, presented at a former session, be referred to the committee of the whole, to whom several reports on like petitions had been referred—Agreed.

Mr. *Findley* presented the petition of the Associate Reformed Church in the city of Washington, praying for an act of incorporation; which was referred to a committee composed of three.

Mr. *Cook* said that the house had been long in session, and had yet done nothing towards the purpose for which they were called together. For the purpose of coming to the consideration of the subject, and for obtaining the proper information he offered the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house a statement of the frigates and other armed vessels composing the navy of the U. S. distinguishing those in actual service from those in ordinary, and noting such as want repairs, with an estimate of the sums necessary to prepare them for immediate service, and the probable time necessary to make such repairs.

2d. Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the number of officers and men respectively belonging to the navy of the U. S. and the corps of marines.

3d. Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house, an estimate of the number of officers and men which would be necessary to complete the manning the whole and entire navy of the U. S. including the gun-boats with an estimate of the expenditures respectively necessary for maintaining them in actual service during one year.

4th. Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house a statement of the quantity, quality, and present state of the timber and other materials belonging to the U. S. now on hand suitable for building ships of war, describing the force and size for which such timber and other materials are suitable.

Mr. *Blount* objected to the passage of the first resolution as entirely unnecessary, as he had in his hand a letter from the secretary of the navy, giving part of the information asked for by that resolution, and as the committee of aggressions had actually requested of the secretary of the navy information which would embrace all that was contemplated by it.

Some conversation ensued on the particular information wished, and the propriety of calling for it, between Messrs. *Cook*, *Blount*, *Smilie*, *Milnor*, *Mumford*, *Dana*, *Tallmadge* and *Gardner*; during which a motion was made by Mr. *Smilie* to postpone the consideration of the resolutions till this day week, on which Mr. *Mumford* offered the following remarks:

He said, that more than a month had expired since they were assembled here on an extraordinary occasion, and the nation had

been constantly looking up to them in full expectation that they were occupied in measures of defence. It was true that a select committee had made a report authorising the secretary at war to sell a few muskets & establish a cannon foundry in this place; it was also true that the committee of aggressions had made a report. He did not mean to arraign the measures of their committees; it was far from his intention; he had the fullest confidence in them; he made no doubt they had discharged their duty with fidelity. But they had also duties to perform to themselves and to their country, and he did hope they would immediately proceed on measures of defence. Would they put it in the power of a foreign minister to write to his court that they might pursue their own measures, that they had nothing to apprehend from the American Congress, as they were occupied in their domestic concerns? Although they had no official information of late date before them relating to their affairs with Great Britain, he yet presumed every member of the house was convinced of the hostile disposition of that government. Look to Nova Scotia said Mr. *M*. you there find her militia in a state of requisition, fortifying the port and harbor of Halifax with all possible expedition; numerous reinforcements daily & hourly arriving there, and at Quebec, under the command of a vigilant enterprising officer; the whole of their naval force on the lakes prepared for war; numerous tribes of savages assembled at their instigation in the neighborhood of Detroit, a secret expedition from Europe consisting of 20,000 men, ostensibly given out for South America, to re-conquer Buenos-Ayres, when in fact they might attack some vulnerable part of our country; 14 sail of the line and 18 frigates they had heard were bound to the West-Indies, when in reality they might together with what force they had at Halifax, blockade the whole of our ports and harbors in order to overawe our government, and enforce the demands very likely to be made by their Minister Extraordinary daily expected to arrive in this country. When they were thus threatened, there could be but one sentiment, and he hoped they would not delay a moment in taking such efficient measures as would at least defend the country.

The ideas suggested by other gentlemen, being nearly correspondent with those already given, are omitted for want of room, and to allow the admission of a greater part of the debate on fortifications.

Mr. *Cook* consented to withdraw the first resolution till the information asked for by the committee of aggressions was received which might altogether supersede it, or induce him to modify it so as to obtain his object.

The three last resolutions were then agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. *Blount* the House went into a committee of the whole,

MR. BASSETT in the chair;

On the second report of the committee of aggressions, which recommends the following resolutions.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the president of the U. S. to cause such fortifications to be erected as in addition to those heretofore built, will with the assistance of gun boats, afford effectual protection to our ports and harbors, and preserve therein the respect due to the constituted authorities of the nation, and that there be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of dollars.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the President of the U. S. to cause to be built an additional number of gun-boats, not exceeding and to arm, equip, man, fit, and employ the same for the protection of our ports and harbors; and that there be, and hereby is appropriated for that purpose out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of

The report being read, and the first resolution under consideration.

Mr. *Blount* said he would state in as few words as he could, the views of the committee in presenting to their consideration the resolution now before them. It would be seen that the committee were of opinion that the fortifications contemplated were equally necessary in time of peace & in time of war. For the circumstance of our being at peace hitherto had not restrained the rapacity and insolence of British naval commanders, and similar conduct would be continued, unless there were created in our harbors a force sufficient to repel it. The contemplated sum to complete the fortifications already established and to erect others, was in addition to what remained unexpended of former appropriations for that purpose, about 750,000 dollars, in case a war took place; in case of peace, or our former state not properly of peace or war, 300,000 dollars would be sufficient, that being as large a sum as could conveniently be expended in the course of the year. It was not necessary that the blank in the resolution should

be filled at present, and it would accord better with his wishes, if it were left till a bill should be brought in conformably to the resolution.

The second resolution proposed an appropriation for building a certain number of gun boats. The reason of preference by the committee of this mode of defence, was, that it was the only defence that could be provided in a short time. However gentlemen might differ in opinion with respect to a naval force, all would agree that at this time they had not means or time to provide any other defence than that proposed by the committee. It was proposed to erect 188 additional gun boats which with the number already built, would amount to 267, the number proposed as sufficient for the purpose of defence. The secretary of war, who was not called upon in form to give information to the committee, was requested to call on the committee, and converse with them on the subject, and the substance of his answers was contained in a paper which Mr. *B* held in his hand, but which the committee did not propose should be submitted to the house at present as it might contain matter not proper for disclosure. He would put it in the hands of the clerk who might read such parts of it as would shew what were the views of the secretary of war on the subject; such as gave entire satisfaction to the committee, and such as they hoped would be satisfactory to the house. With these observations, and one other, that these fortifications were not contemplated to be of a fixed or expensive kind, but principally heavy artillery mounted on travelling carriages, that might be moved from place to place, he would submit the subject to the consideration of the committee.

Mr. *Dana* enquired if there was any statement of the balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations.

Mr. *Blount* said there was not a distinct statement, nor was it in the power of the secretary to give it, but it was upwards of 100,000 dollars, which in addition to 750,000 dollars, would make about 874,000 dollars.

Mr. *Quincy* wished to know of the chairman of the committee, whether this money was to be appropriated exclusively to erect new fortifications or to repair old ones, or for both.

Mr. *Blount* said the sum of \$750,000 was considered sufficient to complete such fortifications as have been erected on proper sites, and to erect such others as might be necessary in aid of gun boats. The secretary of the navy could not state the particular sum that each place would require. Past experience had shewn that such express appropriations could not be made. It was the wish of the committee to afford to the president the power of applying these sums to such places as he should think best.

Mr. *Quincy* wished to know whether the terms of the resolution expressed the intention. He conceived that this sum of money should be placed in the hands of the president of the U. S. not only to erect new fortifications, but to repair old ones where necessary. As he understood the resolution the president was to apply the whole sum to new fortifications, and could not appropriate it, without misapplication, to repair old ones.

Mr. *Blount* said the object of the committee was to put so much money at the disposal of the president, as to answer both the purposes of repair and erection. If the words did not express that sense, he should cheerfully acquiesce in any amendment which might be made.

An amendment was offered by Mr. *Dana*, but afterwards withdrawn, to make way for one offered by Mr. *Crownshield* to the same effect; by which the resolution was amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the president of the U. S. to cause such fortifications to be repaired and erected as will, with the assistance of gun-boats, &c.

Mr. *Thomas* enquired as to filling the blank.

Mr. *Blount* said he had stated while up before, that 300,000 dollars in time of peace was as much as could be expended in the course of a year. But if they could not enjoy peace, more would be necessary; and from the uncertainty of this, the committee wished to decline filling the blank at the present time. When the bill should be laid before them, they might be better qualified to judge.

[Debate to be continued.]

Both resolutions were adopted; the first without a division, and the second, yeas 93. When the committee rose, and the house agreed to the resolutions, which were referred to the same committee that introduced them, to bring in a bill.

TUESDAY, December 1.

Mr. Quincy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary for the department of war be directed to lay before this house an account of the state of the fortifications of the respective ports and harbors of the U. S. with a statement of the monies appropriated for fortifications remaining unexpended; and an estimate of the sums necessary for completing such fortifications as may be deemed requisite for their defence.

Which being under consideration, Mr. Quincy said, the house would perceive the object of this resolution was to obtain information: there was a document on their table which gave some information on the subject, but was not explicit. This resolution was exactly similar to one passed last session, by which the house obtained some important and interesting information; this being the case, he hoped no objection would be made to it.

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Bard presented the petition of Duncan M. Vicker, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Bassett moved that the petitions of Edward Brook and Presley Thornton, presented at a former session, be referred to the committee on claims barred, &c. Agreed.

Mr. Barker moved that the petition of a number of inhabitants of Plymouth, Duxbury and Kingston (Mass.) praying for erection of buoys, &c. presented at a former session, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Agreed.

Mr. M. Williams offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any additional compensation ought to be made to the marshal for the district of North Carolina, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Southard the resolution was amended, so as to include the state of New Jersey; and so amended, was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for erecting a bridge over the river Patuxent, Mr. Pitkin in the chair. Having fixed 60 years as the term of the corporation previous to the right of the U. S. to purchase the bridge, the committee rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Blunt from the committee to whom the resolutions on the subject yesterday agreed to were referred, reported a bill for fortifying the harbors of the U. S. and for building gun-boats, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Winn, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to prepare standing rules and orders for the house. The committee having made some progress, and the usual hour of adjournment being arrived, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 14.

Last night we received a regular series of Paris journals to the 30th ult. inclusive. They are very barren of political intelligence. The *Moniteur* gives the capitulation of Copenhagen, and calls it as before, "a horrid transaction" but says nothing of the similar design formed by the emperor against Portugal.

One paragraph in these papers is singular—the dominions of the emperor of Austria are to be narrowed to the east and widened to the west! In other words, Trieste will be wrested from him by some means or other, and he will be cut off from all chance of ever becoming a maritime power, or of interfering with the French in their projects upon Turkey.

One of the French journals quotes from a Naples newspaper a paragraph announcing that king Ferdinand and his whole family embarked in an English vessel, and left Sicily at the end of August.

We know not what degree of credit is due to this statement, but if we may credit a rumour in circulation this morning, it is probably correct. It is reported at the west end of the town that the British troops have before this time evacuated Sicily, the French troops preparing for the attack of that Island being too powerful to be resisted with any hopes of success. We cannot, however, ascertain on what authority the rumour rests.

It is rumored that sir John B. Warren

will proceed in a few weeks to take upon him the command of the squadron on the American station, in the room of admiral Berkeley.

The report of the *Argus* cutter having been lately captured in the North sea is but too true. The Paris papers state her arrival at Dunkirk, being brought in by the *Etoile* French privateer after a smart action, on the 18th ultimo, off the Galloper Sand. The *Argus* was boarded by the crew of the privateer, and 7 English seamen were killed before she struck. The *Argus* carried 18 guns—the strength of the privateer is not mentioned.

Captain Gordon, who brought the last dispatches from admiral Collingwood, was chased off Toulon by a French fleet.

The remains of the late marquis Townshend were laid in the family vault at Rainham.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, October 14. The supply of wheat to-day is rather large, and the sales are made heavily, at a small reduction in price. Barley, with malt likewise; white peas again at more advance; of oats there are several fresh arrivals, and sales of this article are at lower prices. Flour dull sale at the quotation; fine American, 35 to 37s per barrel.

Liverpool, October 12.

The sloop *Hope*, of Fingard, from Dublin to Swansea, with copper ore, sprung a leak on Monday the 13th ult. and immediately went down. One man drowned, the remaining four were picked up on Thursday in a small boat, by the *Cotton Planter*, and put on board a sloop bound to Greenock.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

Arrived, British brig *Ant. Ross*, 16 days from Bermuda.

Left the barque *Mary, Clarke*, from N. York, for Jamaica, had been on the rocks had repaired and was to sail in 5 days; brig *Sea Nymph*, Waring, for Philadelphia the next day.

Nov. 22, lat. 36, long. 66, spoke barque *Nixon*, Harper, from Lisbon for Alexandria, with the loss of sails, and short of provisions—supplied them with provisions, and they intended to put into Jamaica.

NORFOLK, November 30.

On Saturday arrived here the fast-sailing ship *Sheffield*, Captain Davis, left Helvoet the 14th of October and the Channel the 22d. By this ship we have received files of Dutch papers to the 10th, and hope to be able to get some translations for this day's paper. We learn by this vessel that the decree of Bonaparte, dated at Berlin, declaring Great-Britain, and her dependencies in blockade has been republished in France and Holland, with orders to enforce it without respect to the vessels of any nation. The Decrees relative to intercourse with England are enforced with great rigor. A camp was again forming at Boulogne, to alarm England, or what is probable to furnish a pretext for keeping up a military force that may be able to fix the destinies of Continental Europe as the Emperor Napoleon pleases.

A pilot from Dover boarded the *Sheffield* on the nineteenth of October, informed that Mr. Monroe was in London on the 17th of that month, and that the *Revenge* was then at Cowes. A passenger who came in the *Sheffield*, while at Rotterdam, saw London letters and papers of the 7th of October, they were at that time in the same state of uncertainty that they had been for some time.

The pilots report at Dover we believe was correct as far as it went, and we think augurs well. Mr. Monroe would hardly remain, without he judged there was a prospect of bringing matters to a favorable issue.

By St. Kitts papers to the 30th of October, we notice that in consequence of a report that war had been declared between the United States and Great Britain, that all American vessels had been seized. The report was contradicted in a few days, and the vessels put into possession of their masters again.

Arrived, in distress, sch'r *Richard and Mary*, Higbee, 13 days from Ocracock Bar, bound to Philadelphia. On the 16th inst. lat 36, 30, long 74, 20, in a heavy gale of wind, carried away the foremast, jib boom and main top mast, which obliged her to bear away for this port.

Sloop *Sally*, Spencer, 5 days from Rhode Island.

In Hampton Roads, the sch'r *Superior*, Forbes, 42 days from Barcelona bound to Baltimore—Brought dispatches for government from Mr. Irvine, our minister at Madrid.

15 pipes Particular Tenerife WINE, of a superior quality, imported into Philadelphia early in the year 1804, just received and for sale by

Phineas Janney.

November 28.

cont

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph said, that as long as the subject of the public defence had been before a respectable committee of the house, and as long as their report was pending in the house, he had deemed it unimportant, or at least unavailing in him, to offer any thing upon the subject. But he felt a necessity so pressing that he could no longer dispense with it; to offer some propositions to the house on this all important subject. That necessity grew out of the general opinion which appeared to prevail in the house, that a peculiar mode of defence was the only one proper to be adopted. It arose too out of the enormous sums which he had heard proposed for that mode of defence; and which, if agreed to, we should, when we wished to adopt other measures of defence equally essential, find an empty treasury, and be compelled to resort to the system of loans recommended in the report of the secretary of the treasury. He said the *Militia* ought to be armed and equipped, ready at all times to oppose an invading enemy. He had hoped, that some of the committees of the house would have turned their attention to this subject. It had been said, that if a war took place, we should have to contend with enemies on our frontiers; we should be attacked by the savages from Montreal. Whether we considered ourselves on the eve of a war, or actually at war, it behoved us to arm the natural defence of the country, which had carried us through dangers, and on which we should always have to rely. There was another subject on which no man could doubt, and that was, the purchase of field artillery. Whilst our natural enemies were known to be on terra firma, we were turning all our attention to defence on the water. He contended, that muskets in the hands of our citizens, and cannon on our shores, were the proper methods of defence. There was another measure, he said, which ought to be adopted previous to any step for the defence of the nation—a measure of justice, a measure which would not only entitle us to success, but which was eminently calculated to ensure it; a measure which would unite all hearts and all hands in our service. This was, that the house should no longer permit the nation to labor under the stigma of leaving the men, who had formerly fought in its service, to perish in the streets. With what propriety could we call upon the youth of the country to arm in its defence, when they saw their fathers standing at the door of the hall begging for bread.

Mr. Randolph then submitted the following resolutions. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for an adequate and comfortable support of such officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army as are still existing in a state of indigence, disgraceful to the country which owes its liberties to their valor. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for procuring a formidable train of field artillery for the service of the U. States.

Mr. R. moved that these resolutions be referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday, which was agreed to, nem. con.

We learn from Milledgeville, by a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, that the legislature have elected Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. to fill the place of the late Mr. Baldwin in the Senate of the U. S.

[Savannah pap.]

Capt. Whipple arrived at Savannah from London, was boarded off Cape Ortugal by a British frigate, one of a fleet of three sail of the line, and two frigates. The boarding officer informed that they were preparing an expedition to burn one of the largest ships of war ever built by the Spaniards then on the stocks at Cape Ortugal.

In the latitude of Bermuda, capt. W. was boarded by the *Thetis* frigate capt. Cochrane, who had on board the crew of an American schooner, wrecked the night before.

Loss of the Ship *Intrepid*.

The ship *Intrepid* of 282 tons, Henry Hutchingson commander, sailed from Philadelphia on the 26th of Oct. bound for Tonningen, with a cargo of cotton, sugar,

coffee, &c. On the 5th of Nov. it was found she had sprung a leak; finding the next day that the leak increased, it was determined to put about, and endeavor to get into Halifax, or the first port they could make. On the 7th they suffered from a heavy gale, when the water increased so fast that one pump was insufficient to keep the ship free; from that time to the 10th all hands were employed at both pumps, but the water still gained upon them, and there was then five feet in the hold.

There was now little hope of saving the ship or the lives of the crew, when fortunately they fell in with the schooner *Thomas*, Calligo, from the Banks for Beverly, who lay by the ship till 5 or 6 in the evening, when all hands quitted her, and went on board the schooner, having first got out about 20 barrels of flour, some sails and rigging, & their clothing. The schooner still staid by the *Intrepid* till about midnight when she went down. The captain and crew, 11 in number, thus happily escaped from destruction; all arrived safe at Beverly, in the *Thomas*, on Tuesday afternoon the 24th ultimo.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Schooner *Alert*, Captain Luckett 35 days from Jamaica—ballast—Jonah Thompson and Son.

Spoke, 26th November, in latitude 36, 20, longitude 72, ship *Thomas*, Capt. Jones, of and for Alexandria from St. Ubes. The Captain informed he had spoke two days before the schooner *Fame*, Captain Dangerfield, of this port.

Off the Capes spoke brig *Miriam*, of Baltimore, Captain Redmond, for Trinidad.

On the 19th of October, Capt. Luckett had occasion to send his boat on shore for stores, with one hand named Thomas Stockdale (the person mentioned in this paper some time since as having deserted from a British ship where he had been impressed) while on shore he was impressed by a party belonging to the British brig *de Courveit*, Lieut. Campbell, and taken to the dock yard at Port Royal. Mr. Campbell, merchant of Kingston, brother to the Lieut. furnished Capt. Luckett with a letter to his brother, requesting the delivery of the man, and when he waited on him was told he would deliver up the man in consequence, but that he cared not for the protections, as there were so many British sailors in our service who had protections that he should pay no attention whatever to them, and that he wanted seamen and would have them. At the same yard where Capt. Luckett got his man, there were about 30 American seamen who had been impressed, all of them had protections, some of them for ten years, and they requested him to state this circumstance on his arrival; among them was a Mr. Thompson, who has a wife and family in Philadelphia, and a brother master of a vessel out of that port.

A meeting of the Gentlemen who wish ASSEMBLIES, is requested at Mr. Gadsby's, at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, for the purpose of choosing Managers and making other arrangements to carry them into effect.

Friday, December 4.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY next will be sold at the VENDOR STORE, on a credit of four months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,

6 Bales of NEGRO COTTONS.

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 4.

31.

Found this Morning, A BANK NOTE, the owner may have it again on application at the Printing Office, describing it, and paying for this advertisement.

Dec. 4.

31.

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23.

23rd 1815

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
WINE.
Old St. Estephe Medoc, laret, in cases of
one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality.
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's mixed
in bottles and bladders.
Mace and nutmeg do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento
; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; Rotant indigo; Geo-
rgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder; (the only real Brit-
ish battle powder) from F to treble sealed;
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

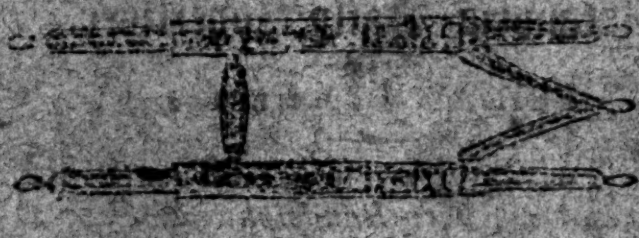
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceu candles, refined salt-petre, Rotant
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders
FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end
of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete as-
sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,
and can supply wholesale purchasers on ad-
vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell,
Sept. 25 dsm.

DIRECTIONS.
The buttons on the back parts of the waist-
band ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

BALTIMORE
Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from
the manufactory a complete supply of
3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 pen-
ny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also,
Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufac-
tured from iron of the best quality and executed
in the neatest manner, which they sell at Phi-
ladelphia prices for cash, or on the usual cre-
dit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also
execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the
neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.
Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] co194

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber yester-
day morning, a stout black man, named Jack,
about 6 feet high, his nose was cut about two
weeks since almost off, it is now getting bet-
ter and has a patch on, his head has been con-
siderably bruised lately, it is supposed he will
change his clothes. Whoever takes up said
fellow and confines him in Alexandria jail,
shall receive the above reward, if taken with-
in ten miles of Alexandria, if twenty miles
fifteen dollars, and if a greater distance twen-
ty dollars and reasonable charges.

John Ball, jun.
December 2.

Masters of vessels and others are cau-
tioned against harboring or carrying him off.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.
GRAND LOTTERY,
BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly
of the state of Maryland, the scheme of
which is the most brilliant ever offered to the
citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large
number of other good prizes,

1 prize of 30,000 dollars.
1 do. of 15,000
3 do. of 10,000
2 do. of 5,000
2 do. of 1,500
7 do. of 1,000

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest
prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains
only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are ac-
tually sold to a company of gentlemen, in N.
York, to whom the Managers have obligated
themselves to commence the drawing in the
city of Baltimore, On THURSDAY the 31st
day of DECEMBER next, and to draw 500 tick-
ets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a va-
riety of numbers and very rapidly, at TEN
DOLLARS and a HALF each, for a short time at
G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate LOTTERY OFFICE, corner of
MARKET and CHARLES STREETS,
BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above
Lottery, together with an assurance from the
Managers that it will positively commence
drawing on the 31st day of December next,
have been a sufficient inducement for the sub-
scribers to come to the city of Baltimore for
the express purpose of facilitating the sale
of the tickets.

G. & R. Waite.

One of the above firm will personally
attend the drawing daily, to take down the
numbers correctly, as will also one of their
clerks.

The next New York Lottery will not com-
mence drawing till April next—tickets of
which lottery may be had at Waite's offices,
No. 64 and No. 26, Maiden Lane New-York.

For further adventures, accompanying
this lottery with bank notes of any descrip-
tion to either of Waite's offices, in New-York
or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares
forwarded to any amount with the utmost
punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them
of their success. All prizes sold by G. and
R. Waite, will be paid by them.

Tickets in the above lottery are to be
had at J. Manna's book-store, George-Town,
where the prizelist will be regularly received
October 13. Row 2m

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:
Has just received for sale, a large supply of
FAMILY BIBLES.
Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton
Rags. Apply as above.
November 27. Row 1m

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising*
Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents, who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. co

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of George-Town, in
the district of Columbia, have obtained from
the orphan's court of Washington county, in
the district of Columbia, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of *George Lee, Esq.*
late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscribers, on or before the 26th day of April
next, they may by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands the 26th day of Oc-
tober, 1807.

NICHOLAS LINGAN,
JNO. R. MAGRUDER, jun. } Ex'rs.
All those indebted to the estate are desired
to make payment without delay.

N. L.
J. R. M. jun. } Ex'rs.
October 28. [Nov. 26] Row 3w*

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,
MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,
Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy
and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Ele-
ments of the English Language.
THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initia-
tory books for children in the Nursery, which have
been written within these few years by persons of dis-
tinguished abilities and furnished with their names, it
must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one
introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools,
that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popula-
rizations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fennings. The
superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care;
and writers of the first eminence have contributed to
rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has al-
most invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most taste-
less and ignorant workmen. The consequence has fre-
quently been, as might be expected from such a proce-
dure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commence-
ment; and it has often proved more difficult to remove
error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally
the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be im-
possible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the
pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an
occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spell-
ing Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice,
has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable
hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in
the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be dis-
graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth
wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men
of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar
productions; yet it is vain to think that grammars are written,
if none has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublim-
est discoveries are made in any art or science, if the
generality of the world are precluded from profiting by
them, for want of previous instruction in the first prin-
ciples with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced
of the utility of his intentions and the justice of his re-
marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may
be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to
those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than
himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which
is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor
has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judi-
cious will appreciate his motives and his production as
they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more
influenced by early impressions than many seem willing
to allow. The stream will always flow directed with
the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane prin-
ciple, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be per-
manent to the last. The first books we read can ne-
ver be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, era-
dicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care
has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as
the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to
some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in
the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was lim-
ited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found
to please and to improve; nor will this be thought diffi-
cult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jauffret, an
Hedgecote, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommo-
date their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only
required a little care and judgment, which any person
conversant with education and books ought to pos-
sess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this
manual for early youth will be found much better adapted
for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in
consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teach-
ers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their
labors, by furnishing Books more agreeable to the pa-
pils, than the dry identity of most books of the kind; and
it cannot fail to rebound to their credit also, by giving
youth an opportunity of gaining as much general know-
ledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.
Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom
Bibliophytes are under singular obligations for furnish-
ing them with many valuable opportunities of improve-
ment) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Ed-
itor's attention: "That a Spelling Book frequently con-
tains the whole library of a poor child, who when chari-
ty puts a bible into his hands, &c. it consequently ought to
contain as great a variety of useful matter as the bible
will permit." The compilation has been formed chiefly
on this principle.

FOR SALE,
OAK HILL MILL
And two valuable Leases.

SITUATED in the county of Fauquier,
on the great road leading from Ashland
and Manassas's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to
Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg.
The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet
in a very constant stream, issuing immedi-
ately from the Cobler Mountain, and is im-
proved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty
five, three stories high, two of stone and one
of wood, containing two water wheels, 34
teen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one
of Allegany stones, with the necessary run-
ning gear and machinery, in perfect repair.
To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres,
in fee simple, on which there is a framed
dwelling house, 38 feet by 20, with two rooms
below stairs and two above, an unfinished por-
tico behind, of the whole length of the house,
and a porch in front, two excellent springs ris-
ing within a few feet of the dwelling house,
and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, con-
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to each other, and to the mill lot. They have
on them houses for the reception of tenants,
twelve acres of improved timothy meadow,
and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed
land, adapted for Plaster of Paris and Tre-
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chaser, to whom will be given an indisputable
title. For the terms of sale or a view of the
premises, application may be made to *Robert
Hersford, Esq.* residing thereupon, who is
fully authorized to dispose of the same on the
part of the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.
Little River, Loudoun county,
Virginia, May 18. [18] Row 1w
P. S. If the above property is not sold by
the first of October, it will, after that period,
be rented out for one or more years.
C. F. M.

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